

HUGHES' DECATICARUS INTERNATIONAL PROPOSAL COMES LIKE BOMB

LONG WAR IS PROPOSED

(Continued from First Page.)

building and two battleships launched. (Note: Paragraph 1 involves a reduction of fifteen new capital ships under construction, with a total tonnage of \$18,000,000. Total amount of money already spent on fifteen capital ships—\$32,000,000.)

2.—The United States to scrap all battleships up to but not including the Delaware and North Dakota. (Note:—The number of old battleships scrapped under paragraph 2 is fifteen. Their total tonnage is 227,740 tons. The grand total of capital ships to be scrapped is thirty, aggregating \$45,740 tons.)

Great Britain. 3.—Great Britain to stop further construction on the four new Hood's. (Note:—Paragraph 3 involves a reduction of four new capital ships not yet laid down, but upon which money has been spent, with a total tonnage of \$18,000,000. In addition to the four Hood's, Great Britain to scrap her pre-dreadnoughts, second-line battleships and first-line battleships up to, but not including, the King George V class. (Note:—Paragraph 3 involves the disposition of nineteen capital ships, certain of which have already been scrapped, with a tonnage reduction of 411,375 tons. The grand total tonnage of ships scrapped under this agreement will be 553,375 tons.)

Japan. 5.—Japan to abandon her program of ships not yet laid down, viz: The Kikyo, Owaro, Nos. 7 and 8, battleships, and Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, battle cruisers. (Note:—Paragraph 5 does not involve the stopping of construction on any ship upon which construction has begun.)

6.—Japan to scrap three battleships, the Mutsu launched, the Tosa and Kaga, building; and four battle cruisers, the Amagi and Agatsi building, and the Atago and Takao, not yet laid down, but for which certain materials have been assembled. (Note:—Paragraph 6 involves a reduction of 7 capital ships under construction with a total tonnage when completed of 288,100 tons.)

Must Scrap Second Line Ships. 7.—Japan to scrap all pre-dreadnoughts and capital ships of the second line. This includes the scrapping of all ships up to, but not including, the Settsu.

Note: (Paragraph seven involves the scrapping of ten older ships, with a total tonnage of 151,825 tons. The grand total of tonnage on vessels existing, laid down, or for which material has been assembled, is 448,925 tons.)

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Text of President's Address Opening Arms Conference

(Continued from First Page.)

be denied it. If misunderstanding must take the blame, then let us banish it, and let understanding and good will reign everywhere.

Liberty and Justice. All of us demand liberty and justice. There cannot be one without the other, and they must be held the unquestioned possession of all peoples. Inherent rights are of God, and the tragedies of the world originate in their attempted denial. The world today is infringing their enjoyment by arming to defend or deny, when simple sanity calls for the recognition through common understanding.

Out of the cataclysm of the world war came new fellowships, new convictions, new aspirations. It is ours to make the world a world of peace, a world where the burden of debt needs its burden lifted. Humanity which has been shocked by wanton destruction would minimize the agencies of that destruction.

Contemplating the measureless cost of war and the continuing burden of armament, all thoughtful people make the wish for war outlawed. In soberest reflection the world's hundreds of millions who pay in peace and die in war, wish that the expenditures for destruction into means of construction, aimed at a higher state for those who live and follow after.

Harbor No Fears. It is not alone that the world can not readjust itself and cast aside the excess burdens without relief from the leaders of men. War has grown progressively cruel and more destructive from the first recorded conflict to this present day, and the reverse order would more become our boasted civilization.

Gentlemen of the conference, the United States welcomes you with unstinted hands. We harbor no fears; we have no sordid ends to serve; we suspect no enemy; we contemplate or apprehend no conquest. Content with what we are, we seek no things which are another's. We only wish to do with you that finer, nobler thing which no nation can do alone.

We wish to sit with you at the table of international understanding and good will. In good conscience we are eager to meet you frankly, and invite and offer cooperation. The world demands a sober contemplation of the world, and the realization that there can be no cure without sacrifice, not by one of us, but by all of us.

I do not mean surrendered rights, shi, Hu-Su, Settsu, Kirishima, Haruna, Fuji, Momo. Total—United States, 18; Great Britain, 22; Japan, 10. Total tonnage—United States, 500,560; Great Britain, 604,450; Japan, 299,700.

Nations would be expected to furnish information concerning: 1.—The names of the capital ships to be replaced by new construction. 2.—The date of authorization of replacement tonnage.

3.—The date of laying the keels of replacement tonnage. 4.—The displacement tonnage of each new ship to be laid down. 5.—The actual date of completion of each new ship.

6.—The date and date of the scrapping of ships replaced. (g) No fabricated parts of capital ships, including parts of hulls, engines and ordnance, shall be used previous to the date of authorization of replacement tonnage. A list of such parts will be furnished all powers party to this agreement.

(h) In case of the loss or accidental destruction of capital ships, they shall be replaced by new capital ship construction in conformity with the foregoing rules. 11.—Capital ships shall be disposed of in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

Replacements. 12.—(a) The tonnage basis for capital ship replacement under this proposal to be as follows: United States, 500,000; Great Britain, 500,000 tons; Japan, 300,000 tons. (b) Capital ships twenty years from date of completion may be replaced by new capital ship construction, but the keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage which is to replace is seventeen years of age from date of completion. Provided, however, that the first replacement tonnage shall not be laid down until ten years from the date of the signing of this agreement.

World Debt Boosted 10 Times by War, Harding Tells Delegates

By International News Service.

President Harding in opening the conference for limitation of armaments today stressed the heavy financial burden which war and warlike preparations have placed upon the peoples of the world.

World national debts are now nearly ten times as much as at the beginning of the world war. Considering all moneys at par value, the aggregate national debts of the world increased from \$43,000,000,000 in 1913 to approximately \$400,000,000,000 at the present time.

The interest charges on these national debts aggregate about \$15,000,000,000 annually.

TRAFFIC MIX-UP MAY BE PROBED, SENATORS SAY

(Continued from First Page.)

hours' work managed to effect some sort of a semblance of order. Inspector Cross and Captain Headley are reported to have had a word battle in the midst of the jam, because they differed on the method of relieving the strain. The argument was stopped when a prominent official told Captain Headley that he seemed to be the only policeman present who had any idea of traffic.

Several persons called up the police department protesting the fact that the crowds were jammed back of a solid phalanx of motor cars opposite the building and were unable to see the delegates when they arrived.

Senators Indignant. Indignation over the War Department's management of the Arlington ceremonies yesterday has risen to a high pitch among the Senators that a Congressional investigation of the whole affair is likely.

"I am so mad and so disgusted with the way that affair was botched that I can't trust myself to talk about it," was the way one Senator expressed his feelings today. Others who were caught in the traffic jam on Long Bridge were equally emphatic.

Several Senators got in touch with the District Commissioners today to ascertain why the police arrangements were so bad and others protested in vigorous fashion to Secretary of War Weeks. There is no doubt that President Harding will be called upon to mete out proper punishment to those who were responsible for the traffic jam yesterday.

Total Tonnage Named. "It is proposed that the total tonnage of capital ships, leaders and destroyers allowed each power shall be as follows: United States, 450,000 tons; Great Britain, 450,000 tons; Japan, 270,000 tons.

"Provided, however, that no power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in auxiliary surface combatant craft on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of auxiliary combatant craft for each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowance.

"18.—All auxiliary surface combatant craft whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be scrapped on or after that date.

"No new construction in auxiliary surface combatant craft except replacement tonnage. 19.—Auxiliary surface combatant craft shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

(B) Submarines. "20.—It is proposed that the total tonnage of submarines allowed each power shall be as follows: United States, 90,000 tons; Great Britain, 90,000 tons; Japan, 51,000 tons.

"Provided, no party to this agreement whose total tonnage in submarine tonnage on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of submarine tonnage for each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowance as herein stated."

Robbed Beside Police Station. CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Five bandits yesterday held up a saloon next door to a police station where three policemen were on duty, took \$10,000 in diamonds and cash from the occupants of the saloon, and a revolver and star from William Byrnes, a uniformed policeman.

JAPANESE WELL PREPARED FOR PARLEY

Nipponese Will Be Most Vitably Concerned Nation at Horse-shoe Table.

By WEBSTER K. NOLAN. International News Service.

Japan enters the arms conference today prepared. The Japanese have been at work longer than any other delegation to the end that they might be prepared. Every question affecting Japanese interests, in the islands or on the mainland of Asia, has been thoroughly thrashed out by a staff of experts and technical advisers numbering more than 125.

The Japanese are perhaps more interested in the definite agenda of the conference, a list of political and economic questions, than in the Japanese delegation. The heads of the Japanese delegation have repeatedly stated that they will not discuss any issue that the conference may bring up. This has been in contradiction of Japan's original attitude upon receiving President Harding's invitation to attend a Pacific conference.

Jap Interest Seen Intense. In Shantung province problems, the island of Yap issue, the question of Pacific mandates, and the Siberian puzzle are definitely given places in the program of the conference. Japan's interest in the conference will surmount in intensity the interest of any other power. It is thought by diplomatic observers in Washington that if these grave issues are brought up at the conference Japan will bring all her batteries to bear to either prevent the issues being considered, or, on the other hand, take the lead in the discussion of them.

Several persons called up the police department protesting the fact that the crowds were jammed back of a solid phalanx of motor cars opposite the building and were unable to see the delegates when they arrived.

Matters View "Problems" as Settled. One of the four vital questions involving Japanese interests, the convening of the parley in Memorial Hall today finds Japan holding that the Shantung province problems should be settled between China and Japan without foreign interference, that the Yap issue was definitely settled by the supreme tribunal at Paris; that the question of Pacific mandates likewise is a settled issue, and that the Sioboro puzzle is beyond the jurisdiction of the Washington conference.

However, it is generally believed that the statements of Ambassador Shidehara, Prince Tokugawa, and Baron Kato, Foreign Minister, that Japan will not refuse to discuss any problem the conference may choose to bring up, will prove a true prophecy. Japan, it is said, is the most earnest need of economic retrenchment in the war business. Balfour expresses it as a "sort of rut," out of which the world must be pushed.

CAPITAL MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN PARIS, SAYS DELEGATE

"More beautiful even than Paris." was the compliment paid to Washington today by a member of the French delegation.

He said that even during the peace conference he had never seen anything in the French capital equalling the decorations and the night illuminations.

He was particularly struck by the ruby lights shining through clouds of steam designed to represent fleecy clouds on the pillars of the Arch of Jewels.

HUNTER DIES OF FREEZING AFTER RESCUE FROM WOODS

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—His legs frozen to the knees as the result of two days' exposure to the winter cold deep in the woods north of Forestport, Charles Turner, 47 years old, of Fayette, died in a Utica hospital today. Blood transfusion, resorted to in desperate effort to save his life, failed.

Turner had gone into the woods Tuesday to hunt and took the wrong trail and became lost. He was found later by a hunter who also had lost his way.

STRIKE IN ROME ENDED BY GOVERNMENT ORDER

ROME, Nov. 12.—The general strike which has caused numerous conflicts between Communist and Fascist resulting in death of five persons and wounding of more than a hundred, ended today in compliance with a Government proclamation ordering resumption of work on all public utilities.

Thousands of Fascists who have been in Rome for more than a week, returning to their home districts today. In the latest clash, one Communist was killed and several others, including two deputies, wounded.

Conference Close-Ups

By MARLEN FEW. International News Service.

CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL, Nov. 12.—Probably 10:30 o'clock today this little hall became the focal center of civilization.

Hundreds of millions of hearts beat faster wherever the printed word carried the news as it flashed that the foremost statesmen of nine great powers are seated here to plot ways and means of curbing the ancient and hideous business of war.

Within ten paces of the seat where these lines are being written, the President of the United States sits surrounded by the leaders of political thought and governmental action in Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal, and China.

With arms extended in hospitable welcome, our tall and dignified Chief Executive is in the act of explaining the purposes and aspirations of this epochal gathering, eloquently pleading for a safe and happier day for mankind, and he assures these men that America has no selfish aim to serve, seeks no advantage over her neighbors of the seven seas, and desires only common reason, justice, peace, and horrors of "armed warfare."

Yet, this is not a "peace conference." It is not a "disarmament conference." We know that it is a conference to portend, beyond the officially announced agenda which formally specifies discussions of "limitation of armament" and "Pacific and Far Eastern questions."

Those who sit here intently watch the effect of the President's words upon the facts of the Japanese delegates—inscrutable, what Americans call "poker faces." Is it true that the questions which lie between America and Nippon are seeds of war, and that the danger is imminent if understanding is not reached? Are these white and yellow men at this green table up at the conference Japan will bring all her batteries to bear to either prevent the issues being considered, or, on the other hand, take the lead in the discussion of them.

We who observe look into the faces of the delegates from Great Britain, headed by the aged but hale Balfour, at home familiarly called "Boss," because he is a power behind the throne, and wonder what the possibilities and limitations are of a disarming alliance, the tie which binds our English cousins to the Japs, known to be a fundamental point at issue here.

Balfour is a genial old man. He reminds you of a Dickens character in the atmosphere of steaming plum pudding, a glowing heart and good cheer. No cloud of worry seems to cloud his eyes. He is the ripe product of almost half a century of the richest experience of the old diplomacy. He and our Mr. Hughes seem to understand each other.

There is no diplomatic mask on America, France, England, or Japan, or any nation represented, concerning the urgent need of economic retrenchment in the war business. Balfour expresses it as a "sort of rut," out of which the world must be pushed.

World war debts have all but prostrated Europe and everywhere, our countrymen the least, citizens are bitterly denouncing lean earnings and staggering expenses. The end of war taxes nowhere can be found. The urgent need of economic retrenchment in the war business, Balfour expresses it as a "sort of rut," out of which the world must be pushed.

Myriad speculations concerning the possibilities of this conference, involving an ultimate expansion of the agenda, flood the mind. Little is known today, but the story promises rapidly to unfold.

This opening session presents a brilliant scene. Only 1,300 people can be accommodated in this hall, which is the home of the D. R. The color scheme consists of a foreground of grass-green carpeting and a background of high white walls. The decorations are palms and ferns, and the flags of nine participating powers and the banners of our forty-eight States emblazon the walls. Magnificent portraits of Martha and George Washington face the delegates from the west wall. There are no garlands, no cut flowers.

President Harding sits at the center head of the big conference table, flanked by Hughes, Root, Lodge, and C. D. Woodward. The chair he occupies is an exact replica of the chair used by the Continental Congress at the time the Declaration of Independence was signed. This will be the chair of the chairman of this conference.

To the right sits Briand and his associates from France. Seven times has this remarkable Socialist served as premier of France, always resigning, never accepting defeat. He is calm, vital. He will have much that is vital to say during the coming weeks.

Admiral Baron Tomasaburo Kato, slight of figure, Prince Iyemoto Tokugawa, large and rotund; and Baron Shidehara, the genteel Japanese ambassador, and their expert assistants sit beyond the French.

All Washington would have paid football scalper prices for tickets of admission, but only a few of the choicest elect could be admitted. In spite of the angling rain and curious crowd gathered in Seventeenth street, held back by regulars with guns, to see the mighty event.

In every shady nook within and without the building Secret Service men eyed the folks.

CHINESE PARLEY DELEGATION IS SPLIT BY STRIFE

Nation's Aims Menaced by Conflict of Authority and Dissension.

By HARRY L. ROGERS. International News Service.

With her fate in the balance, China's delegation entered the conference here today with dissension in its ranks, unable to agree upon a plan for prosecuting the fight to preserve her national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Not only is the so-called Republic of China, unrepresented, but it is stated on high authority that the North China representatives making up the delegation are divided among themselves, and the delegation is without a responsible head with authority to direct its policies.

This situation took an important turn today when it became known that Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese minister to the United States, and one of the three senior delegates, has dispatched an emissary to Peking with detailed instructions and a private code for communicating with other members.

While those in the secret are naturally reluctant to comment officially upon this mission, it is understood that the agent of Dr. Sze will attempt to induce the Peking government to designate one of the senior delegates as head of the delegation, with authority to make decisions after hearing the views of other members.

If this can be accomplished the internal friction now said to be thwarting the development of a definite and comprehensive program for China will be removed, it is believed, and the delegation will then be in a position to serve the best interests of the Chinese republic.

As now constituted, the delegation consists of Dr. Alfred Sze, Dr. W. L. Lingling Koo, and Dr. Wong Chung Wei, all having equal rank and authority. Natural differences of opinion as to details of China's policy have been aggravated, it is stated, by personal differences, particularly between Dr. Sze and Dr. Koo, and the situation has reached such a pass that all are apparently agreed something must be done to break the deadlock.

All three of the delegates have excellent records for public service, and each naturally has his coterie of adherents within the delegation, but it is believed that a word from Peking will be sufficient to cause them to sink minor differences in the general interest of China.

The most encouraging word about better times comes from Lloyd George. He tells his people what he really believes. "The force of the bad times cyclone is spent," says he.

He thinks a revival is coming and "in every land the slackness that seems to overcome labor is passing away."

How quickly things would improve if human beings would show even mild intelligence. Suppose, for instance, this nation could invest in national improvements, in giving employment, more than two thousand million dollars that will be spent keeping ready for war in the next year. How much would that do, what canals and irrigated, what swamps drained, how many millions of acres added to the public domain and given to those willing to develop them?

WAR HALO FAILS TO SAVE SLAYER FROM LIFE TERM

Veteran's Valor Extolled, But Nature of Crime Brings 99-Year Sentence.

ASHLAND, Miss., Nov. 12.—With a service record—gassed and shell-shocked at Belleau Wood—as the basis of his plea for mercy, George Bryant, a young man from Forest, Ark., yesterday was sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary when he pleaded guilty to a charge of murder.

Bryant was charged with the murder of Tom Wilson in Benton county. Rush Knox, District Attorney, stated that by agreement between the prosecution and the defense the young man would plead guilty and accept a sentence of ninety-nine years in prison, if the agreement met with the approval of the court.

The district attorney spoke of Bryant's heroic record during the great war, had nothing severe to say in regard to his character and reviewed the killing of Wilson.

Mr. Mitchell recited the young man's army record, showing that on the battle fields of France he was one of the bravest of the brave. He entered the army as a volunteer, and in the battle of Belleau Wood was gassed and shell-shocked. He had a long hospital experience.

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Today

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with the metal lugs, and make good profit hauling double loads.

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